

**BIOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT
FOR THE
DYKE LOT SPLIT
TPM 20899
ER 04-14-049**

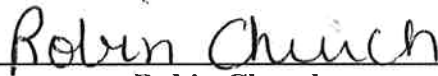
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	1
2.0 INTRODUCTION	2
3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY	5
4.0 RESULTS	5
4.1 Vegetation	5
4.2 Wildlife	7
4.3 Sensitive Resources	8
4.3.1 Sensitive Habitats	9
4.3.2 Sensitive Plants	9
4.3.3 Sensitive Animals	10
4.4 Wildlife Linkages	11
5.0 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS	12
6.0 ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS	14
6.1 Proposed Project Impacts	15
6.2 Significance Impacts	15
7.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION	16
8.0 LITERATURE CITED	19
9.0 CERTIFICATION	20
LIST OF FIGURES	
Figure 1 Regional Location	3
Figure 2 Project Location	4
Figure 3 Biological Resources	6
LIST OF TABLES	
Table 1 Biological Surveys	5
Table 2 Habitat and Impact Acreage	15
LIST OF APPENDICES	
Appendix A Plant Species Observed	
Appendix B Wildlife Species Observed	
Appendix C Sensitive Plant Species with the Potential to Occur	
Appendix D Sensitive Animal Species with the Potential to Occur	
Appendix E Sensitivity Codes	

1.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The proposed project is a minor subdivision and residential development of 8.278.33 gross acres into two parcels that are 2.752.45 and 5.505.88 gross acres in size. The proposed project also includes biological open space easements totaling 3.95 acres. The project is located in the Community of Crest, in East San Diego County, south of Interstate 8. The proposed project is located within the USGS 7.5' Alpine quad, Township 16 South, Range 1 East, Section 1. The proposed project is located within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul portion of the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP).

This report provides information regarding existing conditions, compliance with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO), Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) and performs an impact analysis based on the current site design. This report also identifies mitigation measures that conform to the Biological Mitigation Ordinance and Resource Protection Ordinance therefore reducing any impacts to below a level of significance.

A General biological surveys and sensitive plant survey were performed onsite. The biological resources on-site include two habitat types as defined by the County: southern mixed chaparral (granitic) and developed habitat. Biological resources that are afforded some level of protection under the Biological Mitigation Ordinance would include southern mixed chaparral. The site is mapped as a pre-approved mitigation area, and therefore qualifies as a Biological Core Resource Area (BRCA) in accordance with the BMO.

No state or federally listed plant or animal species were observed on-site. One sensitive plant species was observed onsite, San Diego Sunflower (*Viguiera laciniata*). This is a County list 4 species. Two sensitive wildlife species, the orange-throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperythrus*) and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) were observed onsite. The orange-throated whiptail is a federal and/or state species of concern, and the turkey vulture, which is county sensitive.

Impacts to approximately 3.773.85 acres of granitic southern mixed chaparral on-site and 0.61 acres of developed habitat will occur as a result of the proposed project. All impacts would be fully mitigated in accordance with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance. Mitigation for impacts to 3.773.85 acres of southern mixed chaparral will be achieved through the onsite conservation of 3.953.85 acres of granitic southern mixed chaparral. Potential impacts to sensitive animal species observed and with a high and moderate potential to occur onsite will be mitigated by the habitat based mitigation in accordance with the BMO. Implementation of these mitigation measures will reduce impacts to below a level of significance.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed project is a minor subdivision and residential development of 8.278.33 gross acres into two residential parcels which includes 3.953.85 acres of proposed open space. The two parcels have gross sizes of 2.752.45 and 5.505.88 acres. As part of the project, residential development including building pads, road, and utilities would be graded. No off-site improvements are proposed as part of the project.

The 8.278.33 acre project area is located in the southeastern portion San Diego County within the Community of Crest in the County of San Diego (Figure 1). It is located east of the City of El Cajon, south of Interstate 8. The proposed subdivision is located just east of La Cresta Boulevard and just south of East Lane. It is accessed by Highline Trail, which is part of the property. The proposed project is located within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul portion of the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP).

Topography, Soils, Land Use

The project area is located in the southern portion of San Diego County within the foothills and interior valleys of the region. The project area is shown on the Alpine USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (Figure 2). It is in the eastern region of Section 3 in Township 16 South, Range 1 East. The property includes a steep southeastern facing slope and multiple drainages. Elevations range from 1370 to 1630 feet above mean sea level (MSL).

The soils on the property include Cienega very rocky coarse sandy loam. These soils occur on slopes from 30 to 75 percent and are typical of rolling to mountain uplands (Bowman 1973).

Ephemeral drainages were observed in the southeast corner of the property. A stream was also observed off-site to the south approximately 35ft. The majority of the site is undeveloped aside from the existing residence and driveway.

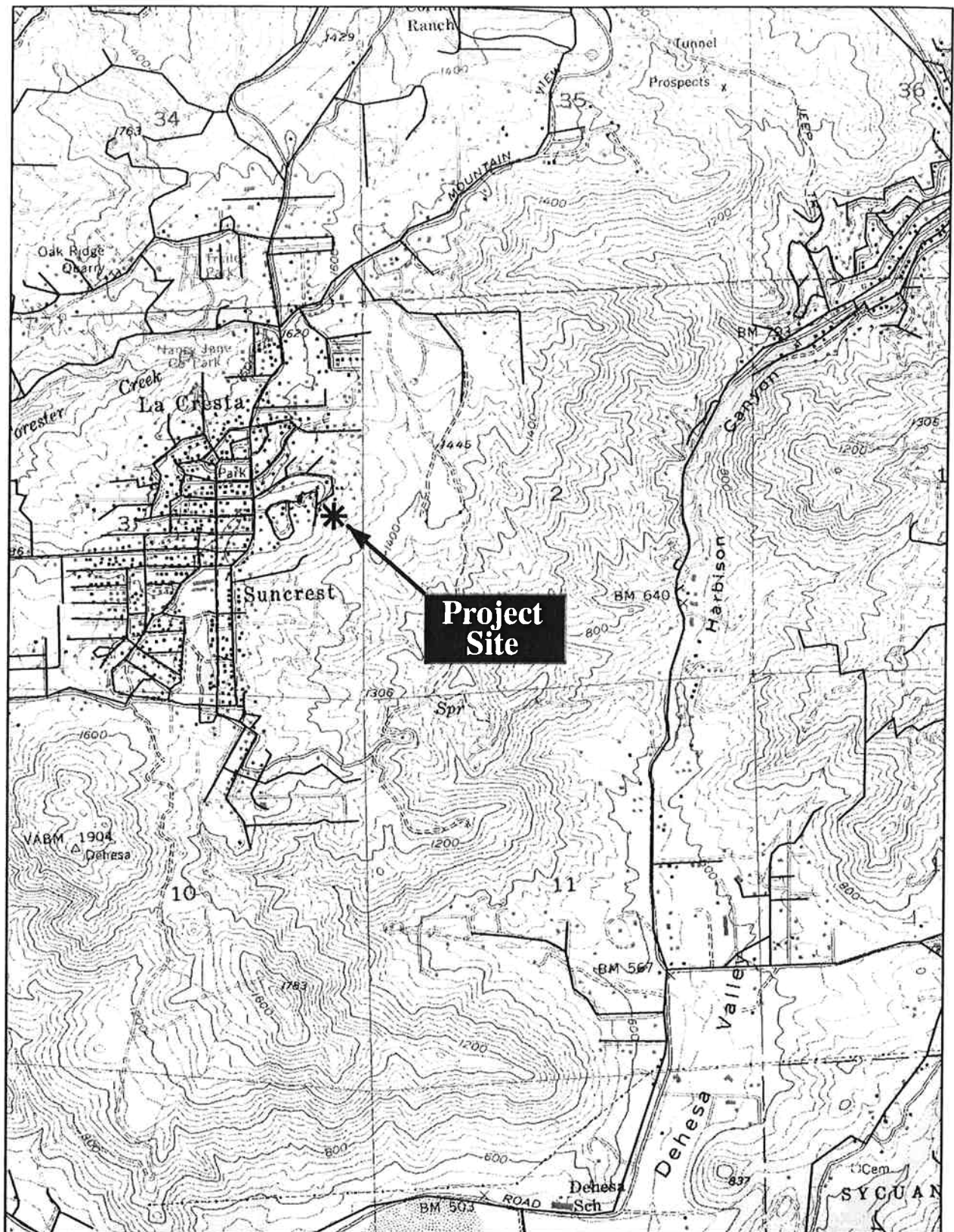
Regional Setting

The proposed project is located within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul portion of the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP). The site is located in an area of rural residential interspersed with undeveloped lands. The site is mapped as having a medium habitat value. The site is located within a pre-approved mitigation area; as a result the site qualifies as a Biological Resource Core Area (BRCA) as defined within Article VI.A.1.a of the Biological Mitigation Ordinance.



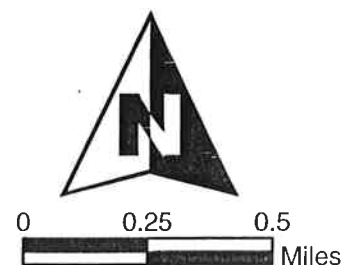
Figure 1
Regional Location Map





Source: USGS 7.5' Alpine Quadrangle

Figure 2
Project Location



3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The site was surveyed on foot and habitat mapped (Figure 3). Mapping was performed following the Biological Resources Mapping Requirements (County 2002). Wildlife species were identified directly by sight or by vocalizations, and indirectly by scat, tracks, or burrows. Field notes were maintained throughout the surveys and species of interest were mapped. Surveys focused on sensitive plant and wildlife species and all species observed were noted. The presence or absence of suitable habitat for sensitive species was also identified. The primary focus of the survey was to document and map the size, location, and general quality of all habitat types and the presence or potential presence of any sensitive resources (plant or wildlife) on-site.

Table 1 Surveys performed on the Dyke Lot Split Property (TPM 20899)						
Date	Time	Survey	Temperature (°F)	Sky	Wind (mph)	Observers
03/22/05	8:50am- 11:00a m	General Plant and Wildlife Survey	64-68°F	Sunny	0-3	AD, NB
04/18/05	10:20- 12:25	Sensitive Plant Survey	58-72°F	100% Cloud- hazy	0-3	NB

AD = Andrew Drummond, NB = Nicole Bailey

Nomenclature for this report conforms to Hickman (1993), for plants, Holland (1986) and Oberbauer (1996) for plant communities and habitat types, American Ornithological Union (AOU 1998) for birds, Jennings (1983) and Stebbins (2003) for reptiles and amphibians, Jones (1992) for mammals, and Powell (1979) for insects.







4.0 RESULTS

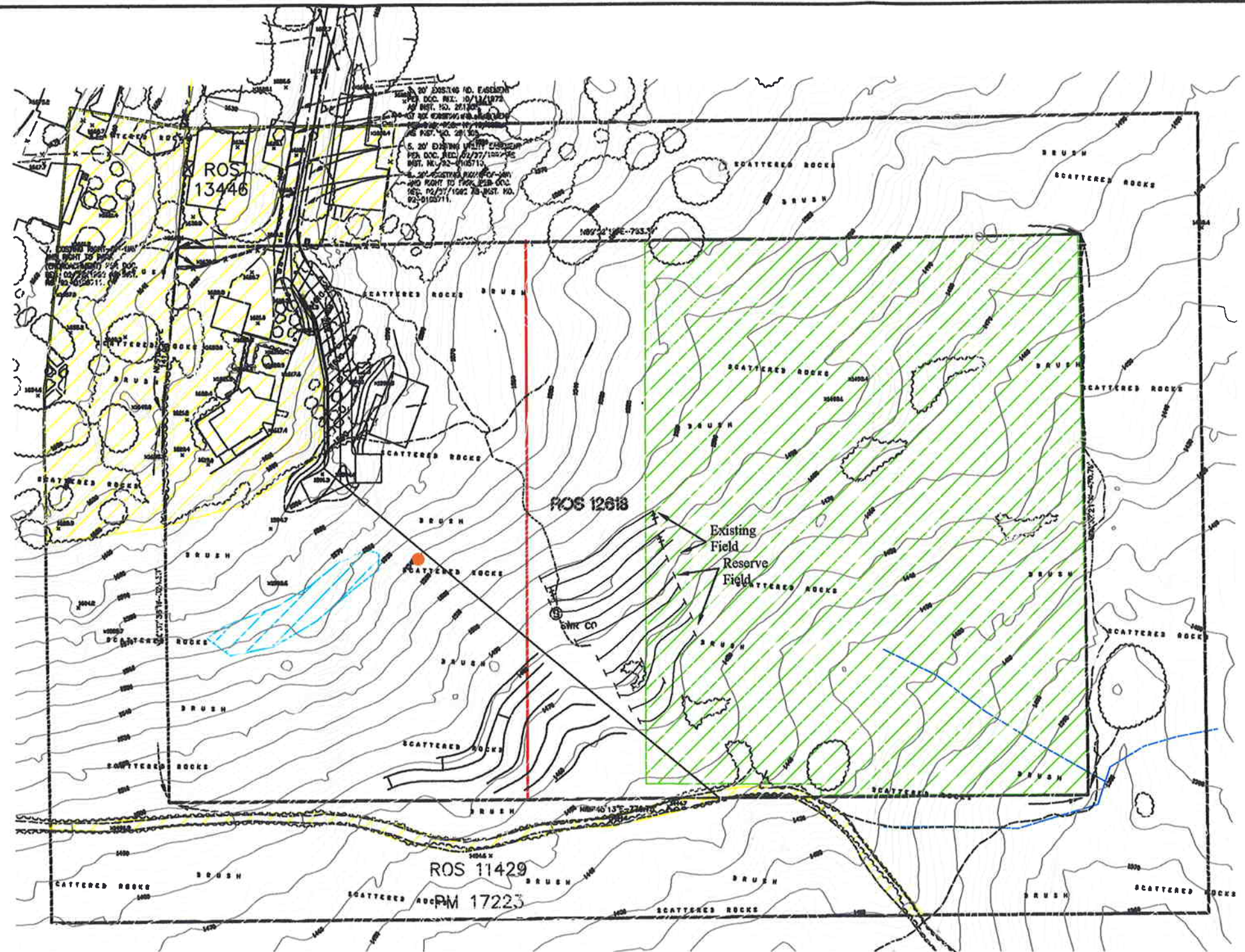
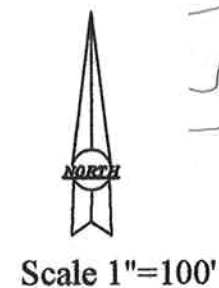
The following discussion summarizes the existing biological resources on-site including habitats, vegetation and wildlife. Habitats are depicted on Figure 3.

4.1 Vegetation

Habitat descriptions are based on the County of San Diego's Biological Mapping Requirements (County 2002) and Terrestrial Vegetation Communities in San Diego County based on Holland's Descriptions (Oberbauer 1996), however, it has been shown that habitats on the project sites in San Diego County are often not pristine and rarely fit into one description. Therefore the best-fit definition based on the County's current descriptions and dominant plant species has been applied. Two habitat types occur within the site: southern mixed chaparral (granitic) makes up most of the site while developed habitats only occur on a small portion of the northwest site area. The vegetation habitats are depicted in Figure 3. A complete list of plant species observed on-site is included in Appendix A.

Legend:

-  Southern Mixed Chaparral (7.72 acres)
Habitat Code: 37120
-  Developed (0.61 acres)
Habitat Code: 12000
-  San Diego Sunflower (*Viguiera laciniata*)
15 plants observed
-  Proposed Open Space
3.95 acres of Southern Mixed Chaparral
-  100' Limited Building Zone
-  Orange throated whiptail- 1 observed
(*Cnemidophorus hyperythrus*)



RC

Biological Consulting

Biological Resources Map for the Dyke Lot Split TPM 20899

**Figure
3**

Granitic Southern Mixed Chaparral (Habitat Code 37121)

Granitic southern mixed chaparral dominates the site. This habitat is resprouting subsequent to the Cedar Fire. Resprouting shrubs include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), Ramona lilac (*Ceanothus tomentosus*), mission manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*) and spice bush (*Cneoridium dumosum*). This habitat was dominated by wild flowers as result of the fire. These included, caterpillar phacelia, yellow pincushion (*Chaenactis glabriuscula* var. *glabriuscula*), popcorn flower (*Cryptantha* sp.), blue dicks (*Dichelostemma capitatum*), California peony (*Paeonia californica*), and California suncup (*Camissonia bisorta*). Approximately 7.72 of granitic southern mixed chaparral occurs onsite.

Developed Habitat (Habitat Code 12000)

Approximately 0.61 acres of developed habitat occurs onsite in association with the pre-existing residence, garage, and landscaping off of Highline Trail road.

Rock Outcrops

Numerous rock outcrops occur onsite. Rock outcrops are considered a unique microhabitat by the County. Rock outcrops add diversity to the vegetation communities by providing a discrete ecological niche for species not found elsewhere in the surrounding habitat. Rock outcrops also provide cover and potential nesting cavities for several wildlife species. Some reptile species are attracted to the sun-warmed surfaces of the rocks, and birds use boulders as perches and vantage points.

4.2 Wildlife

A total of 19 wildlife species were identified onsite. These included six invertebrate species, three reptile species, eight bird species, and one mammal species. A complete list of wildlife species observed on-site is included as Appendix B.

Reptile species observed onsite were the orange-throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperythrus*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), and granite spiny lizard (*Sceloporus orcuttii*). Birds that would typically occur in the habitats onsite were observed, including American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), and California quail (*Callipepla californicus*). The mammal detected onsite include California Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi nudipes*). Insects observed included many bees (Family: *Apidea*) since the homeowner maintains bee hives and butterflies such as Sara's orangetip (*Anthocharis sara*) and painted lady (*Vanessa cardui*).

4.3 Sensitive Resources

Sensitive or special interest plant and wildlife species and habitats are those which are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive habitats, as identified by these same groups, are those which generally support plant or wildlife species considered sensitive by these resource protection agencies or groups. Sensitive species and habitats are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, particular susceptibility to human disturbance, degradation due to development or invasion by non-native species, or a combination of all of these factors.

In addition to RPO and the MSCP the following were used in the determination of sensitive biological resources: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (USFWS 2001); California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) (CDFG 1999, 2000 and 2001); and California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2001). An explanation of the sensitivity codes used in this report are included in Appendix E.

Applicable Resource Conservation Plans and Ordinances

In San Diego County, regulations have been adopted which define and provide protection to certain types of sensitive biological resources as follows:

Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The purpose of the RPO is to protect sensitive resources and prevent their degradation and loss. The sensitive resources protected by the RPO include wetlands, wetland buffer areas, and sensitive habitat lands, which are defined as follows:

"Wetland" areas include lands which are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or where the land is covered by water. All lands having one or more of the following attributes are "wetlands":

- a) At least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes (plants whose habitat is water or very wet places);
- b) The substratum is predominantly undrained hydric soil; or
- c) The substratum is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by water at some time during the growing season of each year.

"Wetland buffer" areas include lands which provide a buffer area of an appropriate size to protect the environmental and functional habitat values of the wetland, or which are integrally important in supporting the full range of the wetland and adjacent upland biological community.

"Sensitive habitat lands" include those which support unique vegetation communities, or the habitats of rare or endangered species or sub-species of animals or

plants, including the area which is necessary to support a viable population of any of these species in perpetuity, or which is critical to the proper functioning of a balanced natural ecosystem or which serves as a functioning corridor linkage.

Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) and Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO)

In response to the continued loss of sensitive biological resources, especially coastal sage scrub, the County adopted the MSCP in 1997. The proposed project must conform to the MSCP Subarea Plan, and the project must demonstrate that it has incorporated avoidance measures to meet the preserve design requirements of the Plan. To implement the MSCP Subarea Plan, the County enacted the BMO. Habitats are classified in different "Tier" levels that require different levels of mitigation. Application of the BMO to individual projects is the method by which the County will achieve the conservation goals set forth in the MSCP. Mitigation requirements for different habitat types are based on the location of both the impact and the proposed mitigation. Impacts within core habitat areas or pre-approved mitigation areas require higher mitigation ratios. Conversely, more credit is allowed for preservation or mitigation within core habitat areas or pre-approved mitigation areas.

4.3.1 Sensitive Habitats

Granitic Southern Mixed Chaparral (Tier III)

Although still a relatively plentiful habitat, granitic southern mixed chaparral is considered a sensitive habitat within the BMO. This habitat is classified as Tier III habitat.

4.3.2 Sensitive Plants

Sensitive or special interest plant species are those which are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive plant species are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, or particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors. Sources used for the determination of sensitive plant species include: County list of Sensitive Plant Species (2004), CDFG (1999) and the California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPS 2003).

A sensitive plant surveys was performed on April 18, 2005. No rare, threatened, or endangered plant species were observed on-site. One sensitive plant species was observed onsite, San Diego Sunflower (*Viguiera laciniata*). This species is discussed below. Thirty-one sensitive plant species are known from the area. All of the species would have been observable during the surveys performed onsite. Sensitive plant species with the potential to occur on-site are discussed in Appendix C.

San Diego Sunflower (*Viguiera laciniata*)

San Diego sunflower is a low scrub that occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitat. It is a County list D and CNPS List 4 species (limited distribution) with a R-E-D ranking of 1-2-1. *Viguiera laciniata* is locally common but of limited distribution due to development in coastal and foothill areas where it occurs. This species was located on the south-easterly facing slope south of the existing house. Approximately 15 plants were found in the southern mixed chaparral.

Narrow Endemic Plant Species

No narrow endemic plant species were observed onsite. All of the narrow endemic plant species listed as occurring within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul portion of the MSCP would have been observable during the surveys

4.3.3 Sensitive Animals

Sensitive or special interest wildlife species and habitats are those which are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive species are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, or particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors. Sources used for the determination of sensitive biological resources include: USFWS (USFWS 2001), CDFG (CDFG 2000 and 2001). Additional species receive federal protection under the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Animals.

The CDFG also lists species as threatened or endangered, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered. Lower sensitivity animals may be listed as “species of special concern” (CDFG 2000). The CDFG further classifies some species under the following categories: “fully protected”, “protected furbearer,” “harvest species,” “protected amphibian,” and “protected reptile.” The designation “protected” indicates that a species may not be taken or possessed except under special permit from the CDFG; “fully protected” indicates that a species can be taken only for scientific purposes. The designation “harvest species” indicates that take of the species is controlled by the state government.

No threatened or endangered animal species were observed on-site. Two sensitive animal species, the orange-throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperythrus*) and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), were observed onsite. These species are discussed below.

There are 35 sensitive species with a potential to occur on-site. The 12 species with a high potential to occur on-site include the coastal rosy boa (*Charina trivirgata roseofusca*), coastal western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*), coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgulata*), northern red diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber ruber*), San Diego ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus similis*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), northern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*),

pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*), southern mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata*), and rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*). The 7 species with a moderate potential to occur include western spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus hammondi*), San Diego banded gecko (*Coleonyx variegates abbottii*), big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*), Dulzura California pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*), and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*). All of these species with a high and moderate potential to occur onsite except the San Diego ringneck snake, mountain lion, southern mule deer and ringtail are federal and/or state species of concern. Of these, the mountain lion is a protected species by CDFG and the others are County sensitive species. In addition, one federally listed species, Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*), has a low potential to occur on-site and is discussed below.

Quino Checkerspot Butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*)

Status: Federally listed as Endangered.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) officially listed the Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) as endangered on January 16, 1997 (USFWS 1997). For this reason the Quino checkerspot is protected under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. As such, “take” of this species, either directly or indirectly, is prohibited by law. In order to help land owners in preventing an unknowing “take” of this species, the USFWS has required that land owners have a protocol survey conducted on their land prior to project implementation in order to determine the presence or absence of this species.

The Quino checkerspot butterfly is one of several subspecies of *Euphydryas editha*. It is a member of the brush-footed butterfly family (*Nymphalidae*). The quino checkerspot is associated with a variety of habitats which include clay soil meadows, grassland, coastal sage scrub, chamise chaparral, red shank chaparral, juniper woodland and semi-desert (Ballmer, *et al.*, 2000). Despite association with a wide range of habitat, distribution of this species is restricted to areas which support the larval host plants. The Quino’s primary host plant is *Plantago erecta*. Other possible larval host plant species include *Plantago patagonica*, *Antirrhinum coulterianum*, *Castilleja exserta* and/or *Cordylanthus rigidus* (USFWS 2002) as well as *Collinsia* and possibly other Scrophulariaceae (Ballmer *et al.* 2000). Generally the flight season for the quino checkerspot occurs from late February through April, peaking in March or April.

A protocol survey was performed by TRS Consultants and no Quino checkerspot butterflies were detected. Also, no primary or secondary Quino checkerspot butterfly host plants were observed.

4.4 Wildlife Corridors Linkages

The proposed development is located on the western edge of a PAMA and is only partially included, which serves as a wildlife corridor linkage. The proposed open space

easement preserves 350 foot wide stretch of land within this PAMA. In addition, the new house pads is situated new the existing house at the top northwestern corner near other development. This further reduces impacts on the corridorlinkage. The corridorlinkage is approximately 2600 feet wide at this point.

5.0 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO WETLANDS

The limits of jurisdiction for each agency is also discussed below.

Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) – Clean Water Act

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, any on-site wetlands and waters of the U.S., would be subject to permit provisions regulating activities within their boundaries. These provisions are enforced by the ACOE, as well as the EPA, with technical input from the USFWS. Three factors are considered in the designation of wetlands: the presence of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and site hydrology. According to the latest ACOE methodology, all three wetland indicators must be present to make a jurisdictional ruling (Environmental Laboratory 1987). Areas indicated as wetlands by all three factors during the rainy season may lack the indicators of hydrology and/or vegetation during the dry season, or the vegetation may have been altered or removed through human disturbance. Such areas may still be regarded as wetlands by resource agencies.

In addition, the ACOE has jurisdiction over “waters of the United States”. Waters of the United States are defined in 33 CFR part 328 (referred to as “waters”). The lateral limits of the jurisdiction of waters maybe divided into three categories, territorial seas, tidal waters and non-tidal waters. 33 CFR part 328.3 provides the definition of waters of the United States as follows:

(a) The term *waters of the United States* means

- (1) all waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or maybe susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- (2) All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;
- (3) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sand flats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce, including any such waters:
 - (i) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or
 - (ii) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or

- (iii) Which are or could be used for industrial purpose by industries in interstate commerce;
- (4) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under the definition;
- (5) Tributaries of waters identified in (a) (1) through (4) of this section;
- (6) The territorial seas
- (7) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) (1) through (6) of this section.

Waste treatment systems, including treatments of ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements if CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 123.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States.

- (8) Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding the CWA remains with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- (b) The term *wetlands* means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.
- (c) The term *adjacent* means bordering, contiguous or neighboring. Wetlands separated from other waters of the United States by man made dikes or barriers, natural river berms, beach dunes and the like are "adjacent wetlands."
- (d) The term *high tide line* means the line of intersection of the land with the water's surface to the maximum height reached by a rising tide.....
- (e) The term *ordinary high water mark* means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of the soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.
- (f) The term *tidal waters* means those waters that rise and fall in a predictable and measurable rhythm or cycle due to the gravitational pulls of the moon and sun....

The limits of jurisdiction in non-tidal waters is defined in 30 CFR part 328.4 (c). When non-tidal waters occur in the absence of adjacent wetlands, the jurisdiction extends to ordinary high water mark. Based on the above definition of waters of the United States and limits of jurisdiction, Waters of the U.S. do not occur onsite.

California Department of Fish and Game – Streambed Alteration Program

The CDFG regulates wetlands under Sections 1600 - 1616 of the California Fish and Game Code through their Streambed Alteration Agreement Program. Any alteration of any stream course within the State of California requires a Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFG. Section 1602 specifically states: “It is unlawful for any person to substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream or lake designated by the department, or use any material from the streambeds, without first notifying the department of such activity...”

A stream is defined by the California Code of Regulations (14 CCR 1.72) as a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supporting fish or other aquatic wildlife. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian habitat.

The limits of CDFG jurisdiction are defined in the code as the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream or lake designated by the department in which there is at any time existing fish or wildlife resource or from which these resources derive benefit

The CDFG would take jurisdiction over the ephemeral drainages onsite. These intermittent drainages are outside of the limits of construction.

County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance

The County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance defines wetlands under Article II, item 16. as: “All lands which are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic where the water table is usually at or near the surface or where the land is covered by water. All lands having one or more of the following attributes are ‘wetlands’:

- a. At least periodically, the land supports predominately hydrophytes;
- b. The substratum is predominantly undrained hydric soils; or
- c. The substratum is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by water at some time during the growing season each year.

The ephemeral drainage onsite is devoid of hydrophytic vegetation and is composed of soil, therefore it does not qualify as an RPO wetland.

6.0 ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS

Impacts on biological resources can be categorized as direct, indirect, or cumulative. Direct impacts are a result of project implementation, and generally include: the loss of vegetation and sensitive habitats and populations; the introduction of non-native species which may out-compete and displace native vegetation; activity-related to mortalities of

wildlife; loss of foraging, nesting or burrowing habitat; destruction of breeding habitats; and fragmentation of wildlife corridors/linkages. Indirect impacts occur as a result of the increase in human encroachment in the natural environment and include: off-road vehicle use which impacts sensitive plant or animal species; harassment and or collection of wildlife species; intrusion and wildlife mortality by domestic pets in open space areas following residential development; increased noise and lighting; and inadvertent increased wildlife mortalities along roads. Cumulative impacts occur as a result of on-going direct and indirect impacts for unrelated or fragmented projects overall. Cumulative impacts are assessed on a regional basis and determined the overall effect of numerous activities on a sensitive resource over a larger area.

Generally, there are three levels of adverse impacts associated with biological resources: significant, locally important, and not significant. The County of San Diego adopted the regional Multiple Species Conservation Program and Subarea Plan in 1997. To implement the Subarea Plan the County enacted the Biological Mitigation Ordinance. These documents identify biological resources and, indirectly, thresholds for significance. Habitats are classified in different tier levels which require different levels of mitigation. Habitats within Tiers I to III, require mitigation under the Biological Mitigation Ordinance and therefore are considered significant.

These levels of impacts were applied to the project site and are used below in the discussion of specific potential impacts. Figure 3 details the proposed impact areas.

6.1 Proposed Project and Potential Impacts

The proposed project is a minor subdivision and residential development of 8.33 gross acres into two parcels. The two parcels have gross sizes of 2.782.45 and 5.555.88 acres. As part of the project, residential development including building pads, roads, and utilities would be graded. A reserve leach field for parcel 2 is proposed as part of the project. This would result in impacts to approximately 0.08 acres of southern mixed chaparral within the proposed open space. The footprint of the reserve leach field will be considered impacted and will need to be included as an exception in the biological open space easement language.

The project is located within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul portion of the MSCP and qualifies as a BRCA in accordance with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance. Table 2 identifies the potential impacts as a result of the proposed project. The mitigation ratios are based on the premise that both the impact and mitigation sites are BRCA's.

Table 2 Habitat and Impact Acreage				
Habitat	Total Acres	Direct Impacts (acres)	Mitigation Ratio	Onsite Conservation (acres)
Southern Mixed Chaparral (Tier III)	7.72	3.773.85	1:1	3.953.85
Developed Habitat (Tier IV)	0.61	0.61	NA	NA
Total	8.33	4.384.38		3.953.95

6.2 Significance Of Impacts

The following section discusses the significance of potential impacts to the resources onsite. Impacts will occur to granitic southern mixed chaparral and developed habitats.

Granitic Southern Mixed Chaparral (Tier III)

Impacts to approximately ~~3.77~~3.85 acres of granitic southern mixed chaparral would be considered significant. These impacts would require mitigation at a 1:1 ratio in accordance with the BMO.

Developed Habitat (Tier IV)

Impacts to the approximately 0.61 acres of developed habitat onsite would not be considered significant and would not require mitigation. The developed portion of the site will continue to be used as it is currently being used. No significant impacts will occur.

Sensitive Plant Species

One sensitive plant species was observed onsite, San Diego Sunflower. This is a County List 4 Species. San Diego sunflower is a common component in south County chaparral communities and residential landscapes. Approximately 15 individuals of this species occur onsite. Impacts to these individuals would not be considered significant. Although these individuals are not protected in the open space, no impacts to the population are proposed. ~~Impacts to these plants would be considered significant.~~

Sensitive Wildlife Species

Two sensitive wildlife species, the orange-throated whiptail and turkey vulture were observed onsite. Potential impacts to sensitive wildlife species observed and with a high and moderate potential to occur onsite would be considered significant.

Wildlife CorridorsLinkages

The proposed development is located on the western edge of a PAMA and is only partially included, which serves as a wildlife corridor linkage. The proposed open space easement preserves 350 foot wide stretch of land within this PAMA. In addition, the new house pad is situated ~~new~~near the existing house at the top northwestern corner near other development. This further reduces impacts on the corridor linkage. The corridor linkage is approximately 2600 feet wide at this point. The reduction in the corridor linkage width would not be considered a significant impact.

7.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION

Under CEQA, mitigation is required for all significant biological impacts (i.e. impacts within highly constrained areas). In addition, the CDFG 1600 and the ACOE 404 permit

process generally require mitigation for the loss of wetland resources. The following mitigation measures are recommendations to offset significant impacts. Recommendations are also given to offset locally important biological impacts. Although mitigation measures are not often required for locally important impacts, local jurisdictions often implement these measures to minimize cumulative impacts within the region.

According to Appendix G of the State CEQA guidelines, the proposed project would have a potentially significant impact to onsite biological resources if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse affect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Resource Protection Ordinance

Under the RPO (discussed above), development of wetlands, wetland buffer areas, and sensitive habitat lands is restricted, as follows:

Within *wetlands*, the RPO restricts uses to aquaculture, scientific research, educational or recreational uses, or wetland restoration, and imposes further limitations which include, in particular, that grading, filling and construction is not permitted.

Within *wetland buffer areas*, the RPO allows uses permitted in wetland areas, plus access paths and other improvements necessary to protect adjacent wetlands.

Biological Mitigation Ordinance

The BMO requires that mitigation be provided, in accordance with ratios which take into account factors such as: (1) What "Tier" the impacted habitat falls into; (2) whether the impacted resources are located within a Biological Resources Core Area (BRCA) and (3) whether the mitigation land would be located onsite or offsite. As discussed in Section 2.0, Regional Setting, the project site qualifies as a BRCA.

Under CEQA, mitigation is required for all significant biological impacts. Mitigation, per resource, is discussed below with corresponding level of significance after mitigation.

Granitic Southern Mixed Chaparral (Tier IIII)

Approximately 3.773.85 acres of this habitat on-site will be impacted as a result of the proposed project. Mitigation for this impact will be at a 1:1 ratio through the onsite conservation of 3.953.85 acres of granitic southern mixed chaparral. The implementation of this mitigation will reduce the impacts to below a level of significance.

Sensitive Plant Species

One sensitive plant species was observed onsite, San Diego sunflower. Approximately 15 of the individuals onsite may be impacted. This is a County List 4 species. The BMO specifically states "Sensitive plant species as defined, in groups C and D shall be protected by using the design requirements and habitat based mitigation requirements as set forth in Articles V and VI (of the BMO)." Section V, Project Design Criteria states that the project design shall be sited in areas in which minimize impact to habitat and that clustering shall be considered. The project has located the pads as close to the north-west property boundary, existing improved road and off-site development, minimizing impacts to the habitats onsite. This allows over half of the site to be placed into open space and aids in the preservation of the wildlife corridorlinkage. Although the design may impact 100% of the population observed onsite, other design considerations such as minimizing impacts to habitat overall, preservation of wildlife corridorslinkages and avoidance of steep slopes precludes designing the project to reduce the impacts. Impacts to this population are not likely to jeopardize the continued survival of the species in the County.

With implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, impacts to biological resources will be mitigated to below a level of significance.

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9.0 CERTIFICATION

This report has been prepared by Robin Church, County Certified Biologist, and Nicole Bailey.

APPENDIX A

PLANTS SPECIES OBSERVED

APPENDIX A PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE DYKE LOT SPLIT			
Family Name	Species Name	Common Name	Habitat
ANGIOSPERMS: DICOTS			
Anacardiaceae	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel Sumac	SMC
Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Western Poison-Oak	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia californica</i>	Coastal Sagebrush	SMC
Asteraceae	* <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull Thistle	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Encelia californica</i>	California Encelia	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> var. <i>confertiflorum</i>	Long-stem Golden-yarrow	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Chaenactis artemisiifolia</i>	White Pincushion	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Filago</i> sp.	Filago	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California Everlasting	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Gutierrezia californica</i>	California Matchweed	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> var. <i>grindelioides</i>	Sawtooth Goldenbush	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Helianthus gracilentus</i>	Slender Sunflower	SMC
Asteraceae	* <i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Stephanomeria diegensis</i>	San Diego Wreath-plant	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i>	Silver Puffs	SMC
Asteraceae	<i>Viguiera laciniata</i> 4 1-2-1	San Diego Sunflower	SMC
Boraginaceae	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> var. <i>intermedia</i>	Rancher's Fiddleneck	SMC
Boraginaceae	<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i>	Nievas Cryptantha	SMC
Brassicaceae	* <i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black Mustard	SMC, DEV
Cactaceae	<i>Cylindropuntia</i> sp.	Cholla	DEV
Cactaceae	* <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Mission Prickly-pear, Indian-fig	SMC, DEV
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i> var. <i>vacillans</i>	California Honeysuckle	SMC
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Blue Elderberry	SMC
Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i> ssp. <i>tenuifolia</i>	Morning-glory	SMC
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Marah macrocarpus</i> var. <i>macrocarpus</i>	Manroot, Wild-cucumber	SMC
Cuscutaceae	<i>Cuscuta californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	Dodder	SMC
Ericaceae	<i>Xylococcus bicolor</i>	Mission Manzanita	SMC
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Chamaesyce albomarginata</i>	Rattlesnake Spurge	SMC
Euphorbiaceae	* <i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Bean	SMC
Fabaceae	<i>Lotus scoparius</i> var. <i>brevialatus</i>	Deerweed	SMC
Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i>	Stinging Lupine	SMC

Fagaceae	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>oxyadenia</i>	Interior Live Oak	SMC
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	Scrub Oak	SMC
Geraniaceae	* <i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long-beak Filaree/storksbill	SMC
Hydrophyllaceae	<i>Emmenanthe penduliflora</i>	Whispering Bells	SMC
Hydrophyllaceae	<i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i> var. <i>bipinnatifida</i>		SMC
Hydrophyllaceae	<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i> var. <i>hispida</i>	Caterpillar Phacelia	SMC
Hydrophyllaceae	<i>Phacelia parryi</i>		SMC
Lamiaceae	* <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	SMC
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia apiana</i>	White Sage	SMC
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	Chia	SMC
Lauraceae	<i>Persea</i> sp.	Avocado	DEV
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis laevis</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i>	Coastal Wishbone Plant	SMC
Onagraceae	<i>Camissonia bistorta</i>	California Sun Cup	SMC
Papaveraceae	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California Poppy	SMC
Papaveraceae	<i>Dicentra chrysantha</i>	Golden Ear-drops	SMC
Polygonaceae	<i>Chorizanthe staticoides</i>	Turkish Rugging	SMC
Polygonaceae	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>fasciculatum</i>	California Buckwheat	SMC
Primulaceae	* <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel, Poor Man's Weatherglass	SMC
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	Chaparral Whitethorn	SMC
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ceanothus</i> sp.	Lilac	SMC
Rosaceae	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise	SMC
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus</i> spp		SMC
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus</i> sp.	Lemon Tree	DEV
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Keckiella</i> spp.		SMC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mimulus</i>	Monkey Flower	SMC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Penstemon spectabilis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	Showy Penstemon	SMC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia californica</i> ssp. <i>floribunda</i>	California Bee Plant/figwort	SMC
Solanaceae	* <i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree Tobacco	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Antirrhinum nuttallianum</i> ssp. <i>nuttallianum</i>	Nuttall's Snapdragon	SMC
ANGIOSPERMS: MONOCOTS			
Agavaceae	<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	Our Lord's Candle	SMC
Poaceae	* <i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i>	Foxtail Chess	SMC
Poaceae	* <i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Selloa Pampas Grass	SMC
Poaceae	* <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Rabbitfoot Polypogon	SMC

Themidaceae	<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> ssp. <i>capitatum</i>	Blue Dicks	SMC
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' = Non-native Plant Species

APPENDIX B

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED

APPENDIX B

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE DYKE LOT SPLIT SUBDIVISION

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Observed *	# Observed (estimate)
Insects			
Bee	Family Apidae	SMC	many
Common white	<i>Pontia protodice</i>	SMC	2
Ladybug	Family Coccinellidae	SMC	1
Painted lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	SMC	over 20
Sara orangetip	<i>Anthocharis sara</i>	SMC	1
Stinkbug	Family Pentatomidae	SMC	1
Birds			
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	SMC	3
Anna's hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	SMC	4
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	SMC	1
California towhee	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	SMC	1
House finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	SMC	2
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	SMC	many
Scrub jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	SMC	1
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	OH	1
Mammals			
California ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi nudipes</i>	SMC	1
Gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	SMC	scat
Reptiles			
Common side-blotched lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	SMC	1
Granite spiny lizard	<i>Sceloporus orcutti</i>	SMC	3
Orange throated whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i>	SMC	1

APPENDIX C

**SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES
WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR**

APPENDIX C
SENSITIVE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO
DYKE LOT SPLIT (USGS Alpine QUAD)

Species	Growth form/Bloom Period	CNPS	R-E-D	State	Federal	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>ACANTHOMINTHIA ILICIFOLIA</i> "San Diego thorn-mint"	Annual herb April - June	1B	2-3-2	CE	FT	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>ARCTOSTAPHYLOS OTAYENSIS</i> "Otay manzanita"	Shrub (evergreen) January - March	1B	3-2-3	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>ASTRAGALUS DEANEI</i> "Dean's milk-vetch"	Perennial herb February - May	1B	3-3-3	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>ASTRAGALUS OOCARPUS</i> "San Diego milk-vetch"	Perennial herb May - August	1B	3-2-3	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>BACCHARIS VANESSAE</i> "Encinitas baccharis"	Shrub (deciduous) August - November	1B	2-3-3	CE	FT	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>BRODIAEA ORCUTTHII</i> "Orcutt's brodiaea"	Perennial herb (bulbiferous) May - July	1B	1-3-2	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>CALOCHORTUS DUNNII</i> "Dunn's mariposa lily"	Perennial herb (bulbiferous) April - June	1B	2-2-2	CR	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>CEANOTHUS CYANEUS</i> "Lakeside ceanothus"	Shrub (evergreen) April - June	1B	3-2-2	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>CHORIZANTHE LEPTOTHECA</i> "Peninsular"	Annual herb May - August	4	1-2-2	None	None	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>CLARKIA DELICATA</i> "delicate clarkia"	Annual herb April - June	1B	2-2-2	None	None	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>COMAROSTAPHYLIS DIVERSIFOLIA</i> SSP. <i>DIVERSIFOLIA</i> "summer holly"	Shrub (evergreen) April - June	1B	2-2-2	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>CUPRESSUS FORBESII</i> "Tecate cypress"	Tree (evergreen)	1B	3-3-2	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>DUDLEYA VARIEGATA</i> "variegated dudleya"	Perennial herb May - June	1B	2-2-2	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>GALIUM CALIFORNICUM CALIFORNICUM</i> "California bedstraw"						Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>GALIA CARUIFOLIA</i> "Caraway leaved gilia"	Annual herb May-August	4	1-1-1	None	None	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>GITHOPSIS DIFFUSA</i> SSP. <i>FILICAULIS</i> "Mission Canyon bluecup"	Annual herb April - June	3	?-3-3	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>HARPAGONELLA PALMERI</i> "Palmer's grapplinghook"	Annual herb March - May	4	1-2-1	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>HORKELIA TRUNCATA</i> "Ramona horkelia"	Perennial herb May - June	1B	3-1-2	None	None	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.

APPENDIX C

**SENSITIVE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO
DYKE LOT SPLIT (USGS Alpine QUAD)**

Species	Growth form/Bloom Period	CNPS	R-E-D	State	Federal	Potential to Occur Onsite
<i>LATHYRUS SPLENDENS</i> "pride-of-California"	Perennial herb March - June	4	1-1-2	None	None	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>LOTUS CRASSIFOLIUS</i> <i>VAR. OTAYENSIS</i> "Otay Mountain lotus"	Perennial herb May - August	1B	3-3-2	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>MACHAERANTHERA JUNCEA</i> "rush-like bristleweed"	Perennial herb June - January	4	1-1-1	None	None	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>MONARDELLA</i> <i>HYPOLEUCA SSP. LANATA</i> "felt-leaved monardella"	Perennial herb (rhizomatous) June - August	1B	2-2-2	None	None	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>MULLA CLEVELANDII</i> "San Diego goldenstar"	Perennial herb (bulbiferous) May	1B	2-3-2	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>NOLINA INTERRATA</i> "Dehesa nolina"	Perennial herb June - July	1B	3-3-2	CE	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>PIPERIA LEPTOPETALA</i> "narrow-petaled rein orchid"	Perennial herb May - July	4	1-1-3	None	None	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>POLYGALA CORNUTA</i> <i>VAR. FISHIAE</i> "Fish's milkwort"	Shrub (deciduous) May - August	4	1-1-2	None	None	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>QUERCUS CEDROSENSIS</i> "Cedros Island oak"	Tree (evergreen) April - May	2	3-2-1	None	None	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>RIBES CANTHARIFORME</i> "Moreno currant"	Shrub (deciduous) February - April	1B	3-1-3	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>SATUREJA CHANDLERI</i> "San Miguel savory"	Perennial herb March - July	1B	2-2-2	None	None	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>SENECIO GANDERI</i> "Gander's ragwort"	Perennial herb April - May	1B	3-2-3	CR	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.
<i>TETRACOCCLUS DIOICUS</i> "Parry's tetracoccus"	Shrub (deciduous) April - May	1B	3-2-2	None	SOC	Low- It would have been observable at the time of the survey.

APPENDIX D

SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR

APPENDIX D
SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE
DYKE PROPERTY

Common Name	Scientific name	Federal/ State Status	Habitat	Potential On-Site
INSECTS				
Hermes copper	<i>Lycaena hermes</i>	SOC/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral and chamise chaparral; 0-3000ft. Host plant <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> , in proximity to <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> .	Low- The host plant, Redberry, is not present.
Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	-/CSC	Wintering sites composed of grassland, oak woodlands and montaine meadows; host plant milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i> sp.). 500 to over 3000ft.	Low- It would have been observable during the butterfly surveys.
Quino Checkerspot	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	FE/SOC	Open shrub habitats, primary host plant is <i>Plantago erecta</i> .	Low- It would have been observable during the butterfly surveys.
AMPHIBIANS				
Western spadefoot toad	<i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>	SOC/CSC	Grassland situations can occasionally occur in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Populations may persist a few years in orchard-vineyard habitats; 0-3000ft.	Moderate- Appropriate habitat is probably off-site.
REPTILES				
Coastal rosy boa	<i>Charina trivirgata roseofusca</i>	SOC/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands and chamise chaparral. Often found in association with rock outcrops; 0-6800 ft.	High- Appropriate habitat is on-site.
Coastal western whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	SOC/CSC	Mixed chaparral, riparian, oak woodlands and chamise chaparral. Prefers rocky firm soils but avoids dense grasslands and wet areas; 0-	High- Appropriate habitat is on-site.
Coast patch-nosed snake	<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	SOC/CSC	Grass, chaparral, woodland, desert and coastal sage scrub. Found near rock outcrops with adjacent seasonal drainages; 0-3000ft.	High- Appropriate habitat is on-site.
Northern red diamond rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i>	SOC/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, open grassy areas and agricultural areas, chamise chaparral, pinon juniper and desert scrub; 0-3000ft.	High- Appropriate habitat is on-site.
San Diego banded gecko	<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	SOC/--	This species is uncommon in coastal scrub and chaparral mostly occurring in granite or rocky out crops in this habitat (Zeiner <i>et. al.</i> 1988).	Moderate- Appropriate habitat is available but not commonly found.

APPENDIX D
SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE
DYKE PROPERTY

Common Name	Scientific name	Federal/ State Status	Habitat	Potential On-Site
San Diego horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	SOC/CSC	Occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer and riparian habitats, as well as in pine-cypress, juniper and annual grass habitats; needs open areas for basking, ants and other insect prey. 0-8000ft.	Low- The necessary food source, harvester ants, were not observed and it's not the appropriate habitat.
San Diego ringneck snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	County Sensitive	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, riparian, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer, closed cone forest in moist micro-habitats. Can be found on surface during winter after rainfalls or during spring; 0 -7200 ft.	High- Appropriate habitat is on-site.
MAMMALS				
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--/CSC	This species is most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats; 0 to over 3000ft.	High- Appropriate habitat is on-site.
Big free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	--/CSC	This species is found in a variety of plant associations including desert scrub, various woodlands and coniferous forests. Is a colonial roosting species that is typically found in crevices of rugged cliffs and high, rocky outcrops; 0 to 3000ft.	Moderate- Appropriate habitat may be available off-site.
Dulzura California pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	SOC/CSC	Occupies coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, and mixed conifer habitats; 0 to over 3000ft.	Moderate- Appropriate habitat is available but scat was not observed.
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	SOC/CSC	This species may be found in a variety of plant communities including desert scrub, oak woodlands, and pinyon-juniper forests. It is a colonial species that prefers caves, mines and abandoned buildings for roost sites. 0-9300 ft., optimal 4000-7000 ft.	Low- Appropriate habitat is not available on-site.

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Common Name	Scientific name	Federal/ State Status	Habitat	Potential On-Site
Greater western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	SOC/CSC	Open semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban. Crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels are required for roosting; 500-3000ft.	Low-No appropriate roosting habitat on-site.
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	SOC/--	They are found in most brush, woodland, and forest habitats from sea level to 9000 feet, but more typically occurs in coniferous forests at elevations above 7000 feet. Roosts in buildings, crevices, bark, and snags.	Low- Appropriate habitat is not available on-site.
Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	SOC/--	Most common in woodland and forests above 4000 ft. Also in chaparral, coastal scrub, Great Basin shrub, and early successional stages of woodlands. Uncommon in desert and arid grassland. Roosts in rock crevices, buildings, bark, snags, mines, and caves. Feeds over water and open habitat. 0-11400 ft.	Low- Appropriate habitat is not available on-site.
Mountain Lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>	County Sensitive	Species found in a variety of different habitats from desert to coast range forest; 0 to 10,000ft.	Moderate- Appropriate habitat on-site and may have enough off-site habitat.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	SOC/CSC	Nocturnal. Found in coastal sage scrub and mixed and chamise chaparral. Seeks cover in rocky/gravelly areas with a yucca overstory; 500-3000ft	High- Appropriate habitat is on-site.
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, desert wash and desert scrub. Prefers snags (especially oak), rocky outcrops, cliffs and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging; 0-6000ft.	High- Appropriate habitat is on-site.

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SENSITIVE ANIMAL SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE
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Common Name	Scientific name	Federal/ State Status	Habitat	Potential On-Site
Pocketed free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	--/CSC	This species is found in a variety of plant associations including desert scrub, coastal scrub and pine oak woodlands. Is a colonial roosting species that is typically found in crevices of rugged cliffs and high, rocky outcrops; 0 to 3000ft.	High- Appropriate habitat is on-site.
Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	County Sensitive	Nocturnal; found in mixed and chamise chaparral. Nests in rock recesses, hollow trees, logs, snags, abandoned burrows, or woodrat nests; 500 to over 3000ft.	High- Appropriate habitat is on-site.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus bennetti</i>	SOC/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer, and closed cone forest and open areas. Common in irrigated pastures and row crops; 0 to over 3000ft.	Low- No signs of this species were observed during the survey.
San Diego desert woodrat	<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	SOC/CSC	Nocturnal in coastal sage scrub, desert, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral and rocks in moderate to dense vegetation. Most abundant in rocky areas -- prefers rock outcrops and crevices for nest sites, but also builds nests in low branches of trees. 500-3000ft.	Low- No nests were observed.
Small-footed myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	SOC/--	Occurs in arid uplands -- woody and brushy habitats near water. Roosts in caves, buildings, mines, crevices, bridges, and bark. 0 - 8000 ft.	Low- No appropriate habitat on-site.
Southern grasshopper mouse	<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	SOC/CSC	Nocturnal in coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, grassland, and chamise chaparral. Low to moderate shrub cover is preferred; 500-3000ft.	Moderate- Appropriate habitat but no scat observed.
Southern mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata</i>	County Sensitive	The mule deer is extremely adaptable occupying all but two or three of the major vegetation types in the western United States.	High- Appropriate habitat is on-site.

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Common Name	Scientific name	Federal/ State Status	Habitat	Potential On-Site
Townsend's western big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SOC/CSC	Found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats. Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures for night, day, hibernation or maternity roosts; 500-10,000ft.	Low- Populations known from Noble Canyon.
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	SOC/CSC	Mixed chaparral, riparian, oak woodland and pinon juniper. Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed; roosts in buildings, mines, caves, bridges, crevices, and abandoned swallow nests. Sea level to 11,000 feet, but uncommon above 8000 feet.	Low-No appropriate habitat on-site.
BIRDS				
Bell's sage sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	SOC/CSC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed and chamise chaparral. Nests well hidden in sagebrush or other scrub; 0-3000ft.	Low- the site burned recently
Coopers Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	--/CSC (nesting)	Uncommon migrant and winter visitor, rare summer resident, during migration and winter found throughout SD County. Found in oak woodlands or edges of woods, nests in tall trees.	Low- No appropriate habitat on-site.
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos canadensis</i>	--/CSC Fully protected	Mountains, foothills, and adjacent grassland, open areas and canyons; 0-11,500 ft. (nesting/wintering)	Moderate- Appropriate habitat available, not common.
Rufous-crowned sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	SOC/CSC	Favors steep and rocky coastal sage scrub. Also seeks scattered grass in sage scrub and colonizes grass that grows as a successional stage following brush fires (Unitt 1984).	High- Appropriate habitat is on-site.
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	--/CSC	Open woodlands, residential, larger trees for nesting. Uncommon migrant and winter visitor, casual summer visitor; nesting has not been documented in San Diego County	Low- No appropriate habitat on-site.

* = Appendix E – Sensitivity Codes

APPENDIX E

SENSITIVITY CODES

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SENSITIVITY CODES

FEDERAL SPECIES DESIGNATIONS (USFWS 2001)

Category

FE	Federal Endangered species
FT	Federal Threatened species
FPE	Taxa proposed to be listed as Endangered.
FPT	Taxa proposed to be listed as Threatened.
SOC	Species of Concern (former Candidate Species)

STATE SPECIES DESIGNATIONS (CDFG 2000)

Category

SE	State listed as Endangered.
ST	State listed as Threatened.
SR	State-listed Rare
SCE	State candidate for listing as Endangered.
SCT	State candidate for listing as Threatened.
CSC	CDFG "Species of Special Concern".

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY DESIGNATIONS (CNPS 2003)

The CNPS Lists

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| List | 1 | Plants of highest priority. |
| | 1A | Plants presumed extinct in California. |
| | 1B | Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere. |
| List | 2 | Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere. |
| List | 3 | Plants about which we need more information. (A Review List) |
| List | 4 | Plants of limited distribution (A Watch List). |

The R-E-D Code

R (Rarity)

- 1 Rare, but found in sufficient numbers and distributed widely enough that the potential for extinction is low at this time.
- 2 Distributed in a limited number of occurrences, occasionally more if each occurrence is small.
- 3 Distributed in one to several highly restricted occurrences, or present in such small numbers that it is seldom reported.

E (Endangerment)

- 1 Not endangered.
- 2 Endangered in a portion of its range.
- 3 Endangered throughout its range.

D (Distribution)

- 1 More or less widespread outside California.
- 2 Rare outside California.
- 3 Endemic to California.